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## THE QUESTION OF EXPANSION

DISCUSSED IN BOTH BRANCHES OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

**Senator Teller Declares There Are No Restrictions Upon the Rights of the United States to Expand Its Borders—Congressman Williams Declares the Flag Should be Hauled Down in the Philippines.**

Washington, Dec. 20.—Senator Teller occupied the first half of today's session with a speech in the advocacy of the theory that there are no restrictions upon the rights of the United States to expand its borders so as to include far distant territory. He went quite thoroughly into the legal points bearing upon the question, and also incidentally discussed at some length the form of government for the Philippines, saying that he would encourage self-government among the islanders and would give them the most liberal government which they were able to conduct, but that he would not take down the American flag when once planted.

"If we are a nation," Mr. Teller declared, "we have the power to exercise the rights of a nation—all the rights of any sovereign power." Mr. Teller discussed briefly the statement of Mr. Vest that many of the deeds of cession of foreign territory acquired by the United States contained clauses providing that the territory ultimately should be erected into states of the Union. We can confer statehood in these territories when in our judgment it is proper to do so. Nobody can call into question our right to exercise our judgment in this matter. "If we acquire territory," he continued, "the very act carries with it the right to govern. Who," he demanded with dramatic force, "can govern now in Cuba or in Porto Rico but the United States? That question is settled by the very circumstances of the case. The question is now, 'What disposition shall we make of the territory that has come into our possession?'"

Mr. Teller said that he knew the Philippines were incapable of establishing a government equal to the government of our states. Mr. Proctor here read an extract from a letter from Admiral Dewey concerning the character of the Philippines, as follows: "These people can be governed with the slightest difficulty. They readily give in to reason, and I have not had the slightest difficulty in dealing with them." Mr. Proctor also read an abstract from the letter of praise of the Philippines and indicating that there need be no difficulty with them. Mr. Teller, in conclusion, expressed the opinion that the natives could not be governed from Washington. There was no reason why, if they were capable of appreciating them, our beneficent institution should not be extended to them. He would give them all the liberty in this respect that they were capable of enjoying and if in time they manifested capacity to perform the duties of statehood, he would not deny them that boon.

The house today listened to the first speech on the annexation of the Philippines. Mr. Williams, dem., of Mississippi, a democratic committeeman of the foreign affairs commission, in an hour's speech stated his opposition to a policy which would bring the islands under the American sphere of influence. He contended that it would be hostile to the spirit of our institutions to assume control over 9,000,000 unwilling subjects, that annexation would cost us \$140,000,000 a year, that the annexation of the islands met none of the tests which applied to our past acquisitions of territory and would be a mistake from a social, political and material standpoint.

While he opposed the annexation, he said, he would not return the Philippines to Spain. "I should leave the islands where they were the day after Dewey's glorious victory at Manila. I should haul down the American flag, I am for the flag for what it means, not for itself. It is nothing but a piece of bunting and when some one announces that it must not come down, I care not how high his station, he says something unworthy of himself and his country. The flag should come down if it is right to leave the islands to the American people must pull it down. We would not let any other country do it." (Prolonged applause on democratic side.)

TO PENSION CONFEDERATES.  
Amendment to the Pension Bill to be Introduced.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Senator Butler of North Carolina to-day gave notice of an amendment that he would introduce to the pension bill. "That from and after the passage of this bill every pension law now on the statute books shall apply to every invalid soldier, widow, minor child, dependent relative, the army nurses and all other pensioners who may be able to prove their claim under the present pension laws without regard to whether said soldier was enlisted in the federal or confederate service of the civil war of 1861-65, provided that those enlisted in the confederate service shall not draw any back pension prior to the passage of this bill, but their claim under existing laws shall begin and become operative with the passage of this bill."

**Republicans Win in Meriden.**  
Meriden, Dec. 20.—The republicans won out in the city election held here to-day in four of the five wards and elected twelve members to the common council, while the democrats elected but three. The republicans will have a majority of two in the council. City Clerk Herman Hess was on both the republican and democratic tickets. The republicans elected the city treasurer, auditor and sheriff. There was no candidate for mayor voted for and interest in the election was light.

## ENGINEER GETCHELL SENTENCED.

Two Years at Hard Labor—A Warning to Other Engineers.

Dedham, Mass., Dec. 20.—Having first been found primarily responsible for the death of Franklin W. Waters in the railroad accident at Sharon last August, where five persons were killed and many others injured, Daniel W. Getchell, the engineer of the second engine, Monday convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced by Judge Sherman in the superior court this afternoon to two years at hard labor in the house of correction. Getchell was the engineer of a second section of a train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad which on the night of August 21 ran into the front section of the train which was making a regular stop at the Sharon station. It was shown at the hearing before the railroad commissioners, at the preliminary hearing in the district court and finally in the trial before a jury that Getchell disregarded and ran past a danger signal which was set behind the first section, and at all three of the different hearings Getchell's responsibility for the accident was clearly shown.

Judge Sherman, contrary to his custom, made a short address before imposing sentence, and in this he reviewed the indictment and the testimony, and, referring to the general faithfulness and carefulness of engineers, concluded by saying: "The jury were here instructed not to find the defendant guilty if they believed his evidence, nor unless they found him guilty of gross negligence. I am informed by the district attorney that the railroad corporation took no part in the prosecution. What sentence is to be imposed upon the defendant? He is a man of good character and standing. Probably he has already suffered much from the fact that these lives have been lost on account of his negligence. The importance of a conviction and sentence where the facts and law require it is more valuable for its effect and warning to others in like cases not to offend than upon the defendant. The sentence may do him no good, nor make him a better citizen, but it will have a tendency to warn other engineers not to be guilty of criminal negligence."

## A VETERAN CONDEMNS MCKINLEY.

Shocked at the President's Statement Regarding Confederate Graves.

Somerville, Mass., Dec. 20.—Mayor A. A. Perry, member of Willard C. Kinsley post, 139, G. A. R., has written a letter to the post severely condemning that portion of President McKinley's address at Atlanta, Ga., suggesting that it would be proper for the government to assist in care and preservation of the Confederate cemeteries. The letter in part is as follows: "Perhaps it is better for me to stay away from Grand Army gatherings for a little time, at least until I recover from the shock of the statement lately made by President McKinley at Atlanta. I love the south and her people, and no one rejoices more than I at the splendid spectacles of a reunited country, presented during the recent war with Spain. But I cannot yet believe that it is the duty of the nation to give the same attention to the graves of the men who sought to destroy it as to the resting places of those who died for its preservation. God forbid that any word should come from my lips or pen calculated to revive the sad memories of the past. Let us extend the warm hand of fellowship to our southern brothers. Let us give to them ungrudgingly of our love. But let us not do any act or approve any policy from which future generations may infer that the great American republic, in the closing years of the nineteenth century had become so blind that she could not distinguish between her saviors and her would-be destroyers."

## SAMUEL GOMPERS SUCCESSFUL.

Re-Elected President of the American Federation of Labor.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20.—Detroit was selected as the next place of meeting of the American Federation of Labor. The following officers were re-elected without opposition: Samuel Gompers, president; P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, first vice president; James Duncan, Baltimore, second vice president; James O'Connell, Chicago, third vice president; fourth vice president, John F. Mitchell, Indianapolis. Mitchell received 1,469 votes to 783 for John F. Tobin. Fifth vice president, Max Morris, Denver, Col. Much of the time of the convention to-day was taken up in amending the constitution and broadening the scope of organization. Among other amendments to the constitution adopted was that increasing the per capita tax of members of organized unions from three-quarters of five cents per month. This increase was opposed by President Gompers, but was upheld by a majority of the delegates, the increased funds being needed, they said, in pushing the added work of the federation mapped out for the coming year.

## CONVERT TO CATHOLIC FAITH.

General W. A. Olmstead to be Ordained to the Priesthood.

La Porte, Ind., Dec. 20.—General W. A. Olmstead of New York city, a convert to the Catholic faith, will be ordained to the priesthood at Notre Dame this week and will celebrate his first mass Christmas morning. He was a conspicuous officer during the civil war, commanding the first brigade in Hancock's division at the battle of Gettysburg. He has for some time been living in retirement at Notre Dame preparing for ordination, although he was a conspicuous figure at the recent G. A. R. encampment at Cincinnati.

## ANOTHER DREYFUS DEBATE

CREATES A GREAT UPROAR IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Premier Dupuy Thinks the Dreyfus Affair Has Already Done the Country Enough Harm—A Bill, Prescribing Death for State Officials Guilty of Treason in Times of Peace, Adopted.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The chamber of deputies indulged in another Dreyfus debate to-day. M. Joseph Fourniere, socialist deputy from Alsace, moved a resolution conferring the franchise upon soldiers and demanded urgency for it. He then proceeded to expound his views, which provoked a great uproar. The premier, M. Dupuy, replied: "I should have thought that the Dreyfus affair had already done the country enough harm. M. Fourniere's new proposal is most pernicious. The country wants and has a devoted army to safeguard her independence, and we do not wish to give its officers the means of descending to the forum. We must rally around the army." The motion for urgency was then defeated by 477 votes against 26. In the senate a stormy discussion took place over a bill increasing the penalties for espionage and treason. There were frequent references to Dreyfus. Eventually the bill, which prescribes death for state officials who are guilty of treason in time of peace, was adopted.

## A WAR AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Prince of Wales Presides at Meeting to Promote One.

London, Dec. 20.—The Prince of Wales presided at a private meeting at Marlborough House to-day, convened by him to promote a war against tuberculosis. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery and a number of noted scientists and physicians spoke of the urgent necessity of educating the people in the means of preventing consumption and of checking the spread of tuberculosis diseases among cattle. Special street was laid upon the importance of erecting open air sanatoria. The Prince of Wales, who promised his heartiest support to the movement, said Great Britain ought to follow the good example set before her in the United States, Germany and elsewhere. In the effort to stamp out the disease. He mentioned the fact that the queen had ordered the destruction of thirty-six of her dairy cows, which had been found to have tuberculosis. It was an example, he urged, such as the farmers ought to follow.

## Balloon Crosses English Channel.

London, Dec. 21.—Yesterday (Tuesday) a balloon, which ascended at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, London, crossed the English channel to Freamp, France, about twenty-seven miles northwest of Havre. The Daily Chronicle, which had a man on board, claims to have successfully tested Prof. Andra's idea of steering a balloon.

## DISASTROUS FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Two Large Dry Goods Houses Destroyed—Loss of \$500,000.

Montreal, Dec. 21.—A fire which broke out at 11:45 p. m. last night completely gutted the big dry goods warehouse of S. Greenfield's Son & Co., one of the largest dry goods houses in Canada. Half an hour after the fire started the roof fell in and ten minutes later one of the walls fell out into Craig street, and the other into McGill street. The fire wall separating the Greenfield's building from the dry goods house of McIntyre Sons & Co. collapsed and the flames caught the premises of that firm. The loss on McIntyre's stock and building will reach \$200,000. The loss on Greenfield's will probably exceed \$500,000.

## EVACUATION OF HAVANA.

General Closs Informing It Will be Completed by January 1.

Havana, Dec. 20.—Captain General Castellanos informed Brigadier General Closs to-day that the evacuation of Havana would be complete on or before January 1 next. Fourteen transports are due to arrive from Spain during the next ten days. There are sixteen thousand Spanish troops still in Havana and its environs, but the last few thousand will embark shortly. This information was particularly agreeable to the Americans, but all the Spanish who are here after January 1 will have to be protected.

## BARK J. H. BOWERS ARRIVES.

Crew Lived on One Biscuit a Day for Three Weeks.

Boston, Dec. 20.—The bark J. H. Bowers, Captain Maguire, arrived to-day from Rosario, after a long trying voyage, during which the provisions became almost exhausted and the crew lived on one biscuit a day for three weeks, when the steamer Waeland came along and as previously reported, supplied the deficiency. The long passage of the Bowers caused considerable anxiety concerning her and many feared she had suffered disaster. In the great blizzard of November 27, her cargo was valued at about \$200,000 and was wholly insured.

## President of College.

New York, Dec. 20.—At the semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees of Coalgate university, held here to-day, the Rev. George E. Merrill, D. D., of Newton, Mass., was elected president of the university. Dr. Merrill was pastor of the Baptist church at Newton. Previous to that he was at Salem, Mass., and Colorado Springs, Col. He is a graduate of Harvard and of the Newton Theological seminary.

## FEAR POLYGAMY IN CONGRESS.

The Campaign Against Congressman-Elect Roberts, Alleged Polygamist.

New York, Dec. 20.—About 200 persons attended the meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church in this city to-day. The object of the meeting was to inaugurate an aggressive campaign to prevent Brigham H. Roberts, an avowed polygamist, in the Fifty-sixth congress. The Rev. Dr. Stuart Dodge, secretary of the Woman's Board, opened the meeting and the Rev. William R. Campbell of Salt Lake City, for several years a Presbyterian missionary in Utah, introduced Eugene Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, and Mrs. Fannie Stanhouse. Mr. Campbell explained that Mr. Young was born in Utah and had to leave that country because of his determination to speak his mind freely on political matters without the dictation of the Mormon church.

Mr. Young was received with great applause. He said among other things: "There seems to be a disposition in the east, practically among the politicians, but even among the churches, to treat the revival of the Mormon issue as a minor matter. There is an inclination to view the election of Congressman H. H. Roberts—a three or four-polygamist, still living in polygamy, as an unavoidable outcome of other conditions in Utah and a mere question of personal morality. Some day they will see, as those who know Mormon ambitions see now, that Mr. Roberts is a mere instrument, the representative of mighty forces. They will learn that through his election a people 300,000 strong, have turned from American liberty and American morality, and have taken the initial step toward the establishment of a hierarchy foreign to our institutions and our republic. Mr. Roberts has moved on more than one occasion that the word of the Mormon leaders is his law and that he is willing to sacrifice his American liberty to carry out the demands of the church supervisors. If Mr. Roberts were merely a common law breaker, frowned upon by his own people, it would be wasting time to make any effort against him. But if, in dragging polygamy into the house of representatives, he is representing the defiant sentiment of the whole Mormon people, then the people might not rest until congress has cast him out as a warning to all covenant breakers and all polygamists."

## HAWKINS DEFEATS McPARTLAND.

New Yorker Knocked Out With Left Swing on the Jaw.

New York, Dec. 20.—"Dad" Hawkins, the lightweight pugilist from the Pacific slope, made short work of "Kid" McPartland of this city, whom he met in the arena of the Lenox Athletic club, to-night. The bout was decided in the third round, the New Yorker being knocked out with a left swing on the jaw. In the first round McPartland was forced to his knees with a hard blow in the stomach and he never seemed to be able to land a telling blow on Hawkins after that. The second round was rather tame, with Hawkins on the defensive most of the time. When McPartland was knocked down in the third round he came up rather groggy, but far from being out, and he succeeded in getting in one good punch on Dad's jaw. "Dad" was after him like a shot and swung on the mark and McPartland went down with a crash. Hawkins opened at 10 to 4, but these odds did not last long and even money was placed when he donned the gloves. This was the third time that Hawkins has fought in New York. He won from Joe Gans in fifteen rounds the first time, he appeared here and was knocked out by Spike Sullivan on his second visit.

## BLISS DETERMINED TO GO.

Will Not Remain in McKinley's Cabinet—Hopes to Retire January 1.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Several western senators, including Wolcott of Colorado and Spooner of Wisconsin, to-day urged Secretary Bliss to remain in the cabinet, but the secretary replied that he would not reconsider his determination and hoped the president would determine on his successor very soon, as he hoped to be able to retire on January 1. Senator Warren of Wyoming was one of those who importuned Secretary Bliss to remain in the cabinet. Three gentlemen called separately. Mr. Bliss was very positive in declining to reconsider his action, but stated that if the president should be unable to fix upon his successor in the meantime he might remain a while, or so longer, though he was anxious to leave the post. He said his business cares, as well as his health, necessitated relief from the strain to which he is subject in administering the great department. He indicated that no one had yet been determined upon to succeed him.

## THE TERRE HAUTE FIRE.

Latest Statement of Losses—A Santa Claus Impersonator Missing.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 20.—The latest statement of losses in last night's fire is as follows: Havens & Geddes building, \$150,000; stock, \$350,000; Breininger & Miller, furniture, stock, \$15,000; building, \$25,000; Pixley & Co., clothing, stock, \$40,000; building, \$25,000; Albrecht & Co., dry goods, stock, \$60,000; building, \$35,000; Thorman & Schiess, clothing, stock, \$40,000; building, \$20,000; Ford & Overstreet, clothing, stock, \$25,000; building, \$15,000; United States Baking company (Miller brothers) \$19,000; Claude Herbert, who was acting as Santa Claus in the Havens & Geddes building, is missing, and is supposed to have perished in the flames.

## TO INVESTIGATE A BOSTON BANK.

One of Those Which Recently Went Into Voluntary Liquidation.

Washington, Dec. 20.—A bank examiner will be sent to Boston to examine the Howard bank, one of the concerns which recently went into voluntary liquidation for purposes of consolidation.

## Westville's Postmaster.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The senate to-day confirmed these nominations: Postmasters: Connecticut—D. C. Monson; Westville; J. McGinley, New London; W. B. Cheney, South Manchester; A. E. S. Bush, Natick.

## SIX KILLED IN SNOW-SLIDE

CRATER LAKE, CHILKOOT PASS, SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

A Woman and Her Two Sons Among the Victims—Five Bodies Recovered—Not Bruised in the Least—Slide Occurred on Opposite Summit From the One of Last Spring.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 20.—News has just been received of a big snow-slide on the Chilkoot Pass in which six people were killed. Five bodies have been recovered, as follows: Mrs. Darling and two sons of Lake Linderman, Bert Jones of Juneau, Harry Shaw of Skagway. The slide occurred December 9 at Crater Lake, about one mile beyond the summit on the Lake Linderman side. Mrs. Darling's husband was at Lake Linderman and she had arranged to join him with her two sons, who had almost reached manhood. Shaw was a Skagway man, who had business at the lake.

Bert Jones of Juneau was but nineteen years of age and the reason for his taking the trip does not appear. He was a friend of the Darling boys. The name of the sixth person has not been ascertained. Contrary to the advice of old timers, who realize that the trip was dangerous in view of the recent storms, the party set out with light outfits. It was storming hard when they crossed the summit, but they reached Crater Lake, where the blizzard forced them to camp, although it was but seven miles to their destination. While camped there, tons of ice and snow mixed with rocks and timber swept over them, evidently without warning, and went crashing down the valley, leaving them buried under several hundred feet of hard snow. Their bodies were found three days later by searching parties. The bodies were not bruised in the least.

The news of the snow-slide is brought by the Alki, the same steamer that brought word of the slide last spring in which nearly seventy people perished. The two slides occurred just about the same distance from the summit, but on opposite sides. Just before the Alki left Skagway C. Bald Mills of London, Eng., and F. Smith of Melbourne, Australia, arrived from Lake Atlin with their feet and hands badly frozen. It is feared that Mills will lose both feet.

## EX-QUEEN "LIL" PROTESTS

Against Ownership by America of Hawaiian Crown Lands.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani to-day sent to the senate the following protest against the appropriation of the crown lands of Hawaii by the United States:

"To the Senate of the United States—J. Liliuokalani of Hawaii, named heir apparent on the tenth day of April, 1877, and proclaimed queen of the Hawaiian Islands on the 23rd day of January, 1893, do hereby earnestly and respectfully protest against the assertion of ownership by the United States of America of the so-called Hawaiian crown lands, amounting to about one million acres, and which are my property, and I especially protest against such assertion of ownership as a taking of property without due process of law and without just or other compensation. Therefore, supplementing my protest of June 17, 1893, I call upon the president and the national legislature and the people of the United States to do justice in this matter and to restore to me this property, the enjoyment of which is being withheld from me by your government under what must be a misapprehension of my right and title.

(Signed) Liliuokalani.

## Death of Edward Bain at the Age of Seventy-five.

Kenosha, Wis., Dec. 20.—Edward Bain, president of the Bain Wagon company, whose death is announced from Pasadena, Cal., was familiarly known as the "Man who never slept," and it is doubtful if another case like his exists. It is virtually a fact that for the last sixteen years he did not sleep an hour in his bed. Constant devotion to business was the cause of his sleeplessness, he having been known to remain in his factory, up to sixteen years ago, as late as 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, and when he would seek rest he found it impossible to sleep. At that time he practically relieved himself of business cares. For the greater part of the past ten years it was his custom to take daily trips to Chicago to pass the time away, in street car riding and driving during the day and at night he was always to be found either at a theatre or billiard hall, which were the only places in which he was able to get a short nap, the music at the theatres and the clicking of billiard balls alone affording him short spells of repose. He was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., seventy-five years ago. The cause of his death was pulmonary apoplexy.

## FIREMEN GET A HEARING.

Meet to-night and by special request of the firemen will hold a public hearing on the petition of the members of the fire department for legislative action regulating salaries in that department.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Resolutions were adopted in the house to-day directing the secretary of war to furnish a survey and estimate of the cost of enlarging the east channel of New York harbor from the Narrows to the sea to a depth of thirty-five feet and a width of 1,000 feet; also to furnish estimates for the improvement of the harbor at Bridgeport, Conn., for escape purpose.

## Fell Off the Dock.

Henry O'Donnell, claiming Jersey City as his home, fell off Belle dock last night and came near being drowned. He was intoxicated but managed to swim about eighty feet to another portion of the dock, where he was rescued by Special Officer Mack. He was locked up at the Grand avenue station.

## SALARIES CUT 20 PER CENT.

Firemen Must Meet the Deficiency in Their Department.

The board of fire commissioners held a special meeting last evening at 6 o'clock and voted to cut the salary of every man in the department from the superintendent down 20 per cent. for the month of December. This measure was necessary to make up for the deficiency in the department's finances for the year caused by the insufficient appropriation recommended by the board of finance in December, 1897. The fire commissioners endeavored to have the board of finance recommend transfers from other departments in which there are unexpended balances when it became apparent that a deficiency would inevitably occur in the department. The board of finance refused to make the recommended transfers, although it was endorsed by both boards of the common council, saying that the fire board had violated that section of the charter which prohibits any department exceeding its appropriation.

As finances stand now, however, several departments will have unexpended balances at the end of the year and these will be turned over to the city treasury and be figured in with the estimated incomes of the city for next year, while the firemen must make up the deficiency, which occurred through no fault of their own, by submitting to the cut in their wages for the month of December. When it became known that a cut of wages would be necessary to meet the deficiency Superintendent Fowler at once made known to the commissioners his wish that his salary be cut 20 per cent., the same as the other salaries in the department.

## A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Frederick Tanner, of 144 Dixwell Avenue, Nearly Died to Death.

About 10:30 last night Frederick Tanner, a decorator, whose home is in New York and who boards in New Haven at No. 144 Dixwell avenue, met with a serious accident while walking on Webster street. He was in front of No. 78 Webster street when he slipped on the icy sidewalk and was about to fall when he threw out his arm to save himself from falling. His hand went through a window close to the sidewalk and was badly cut by the glass. A deep gash was cut in the palm of his hand and the blood flowed in a stream from an artery which had been severed. Two citizens who were passing assisted Mr. Tanner to the Dixwell avenue police station near by. From the station Police Surgeon Kirby was called, but while waiting for him to arrive the policeman in the station, at the suggestion of Sergeant Orr, put a tight bandage around the wrist and checked the flow of blood. After Dr. Kirby had dressed the wound Mr. Tanner, though weak from loss of blood, was able to walk to his home.

## A PUBLIC CURB MARKET.

Union Street Recommended as the Place for It.

The committee on squares met last night in rooms 10 and 11, city hall, and decided to recommend to the court of common council that a public curbstone market be established on Union street, between Chapel and Wooster streets. A communication had been received from the board of police commissioners recommending that a public market place be established. The junction of Congress avenue, Church street and Meadow street had been suggested, but last night Superintendent Wrinn and Councilman Schmidt appeared before the committee and suggested Union street, and their suggestion was favorably received by the committee. It was also voted to recommend that a layout be made for a public park in Westville and that lands between Blake street, Spring street, Mechanic street and West Rock park be converted for the purpose. The movement was set on foot by the Village Improvement society of Westville.

## PANIC AT A FIRE.

Escape of 100 Girls and 300 Men From a New York Building.

New York, Dec. 20.—The plant of the Chrome Patent Leather company, in Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire to-night. One hundred girls and three hundred men were at work in the building when the flames broke out. They had not even time to secure their street clothing. The girls screamed and jostled each other while getting out and the escape became a panic. No one seems to have been severely hurt, but several were knocked down and badly bruised. The loss is \$100,000; insurance, \$70,000.

## BRIDGEPORT HARBOR.

Secretary of War Instructed to Furnish Estimates for Its Improvement.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Resolutions were adopted in the house to-day directing the secretary of war to furnish a survey and estimate of the cost of enlarging the east channel of New York harbor from the Narrows to the sea to a depth of thirty-five feet and a width of 1,000 feet; also to furnish estimates for the improvement of the harbor at Bridgeport, Conn., for escape purpose.

## ONE SOLDIER KILLS ANOTHER.

Tronble in the Military Camp at Greenville, S. C.

Greenville, S. C., Dec. 20.—Private Murgridge, Second West Virginia regiment, was shot and killed to-day by Private John Mattice of the Two Hundred and Third New York regiment, who also shot and wounded Private Hart of the Second West Virginia. Murgridge and Hart were at pistol practice in the woods near the regimental camp. Mattice, who was on guard duty, started to arrest the men, when it is claimed, Murgridge fired twice at him. Mattice returned the fire, the ball passing through Murgridge's body and striking Hart in the side. Hart denies that either he or Murgridge fired at the guard. General Kline has ordered Mattice to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

## SHAFTER TELLS HIS STORY

DECLARES SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN WAS A MILITARY SUCCESS.

Also That Its Cost Was Cheap at 500 Men Lost in the Fighting—The Getting of Supplies to the Front the One Problem of the Campaign—Miles Unwilling to Testify.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The war investigating commission this afternoon stated that General Miles had communicated to the commission his unwillingness to volunteer testimony. A message was accordingly sent to the adjutant general directing him to request the appearance of General Miles before the board. No reply had been received to this communication up to 2 o'clock, when General Shafter rather unexpectedly appeared, accompanied by an aide, Colonel Miley. General Shafter's story of the operations at Santiago was tersely told, but at times he was quite vivid and interesting in detail. Briefly summed up, his estimate of the Santiago campaign was that it had been a military success and cheap at the cost of the 500 men lost in the fighting. He considered the expedition to have been as well fitted out as the time allowed would permit and said that in looking back he had no criticisms of his plans to make and would not change them if the events had to be gone through again. He said he had no complaints of any sort to make and would be loath to intrude them at this time, if he had.

Regarding his plans General Shafter said they were changed three times by the war department, and once he actually started, but was called back by the report of Spanish warships off the coast. He said the transport fleet was not sufficiently large to accommodate 15,000 men for any length of time at sea, but all were so anxious to go that he risked considerable crowding to take all the men possible. He admitted that he took chances in doing this, but he said the weather was good and there was no mishap to regret.

As to medical supplies, General Shafter said: "You know medical supplies are the one thing that a commanding officer never knows about. The surgeon is supposed to know what he wants. My medical officer said he thought he had enough medical supplies for the temporary service to which we thought we were destined. Events proved, however, that the surgeon was mistaken. The ammunition supply was ample."

As to supplies, General Shafter said there was nothing essential left behind. "How about the ambulances?" asked General Beaver. "As to the ambulances," said General Shafter, "I take the whole responsibility myself. I ordered and supervised their loading. After events proved that it would have been better to take ten or fifteen additional ambulances and left that many wagons behind. But wagons can be used for two purposes and ambulances can be used for but one. I took the wagons and the wounded had to be transported in them after the first day's fighting. I must say that on a rocky, muddy road, such as we had there, there is little difference in comfort between an ambulance and an escort wagon. The men were put on straw in the bottom of the wagons and we did the best we could for them. Ambulances would have been better, but then hindsight is always better than foresight."

An interesting incident of the landing was brought out by General Shafter, who said he had arranged with the Cuban general, Castillo, the day previous to the landing, to have 1,000 men back of Balquid to catch the Spaniards when they were shelled out by the navy. Castillo was three hours late, however, and all the Spaniards got away. "How about getting supplies to the front for the men?" asked General Beaver. "It was the one problem of the campaign and it taxed us to the utmost," said he. "If it had not been for the pack train, we could not have done it and the expedition would have been a failure." General Shafter said he regarded the landing as eminently successful. They lost only two men and thirty animals out of a total of 20,000 men. It was a remarkable record.

Asked if he thought that his own sickness had any effect on the Cuba campaign, he said: "No, most decidedly. The campaign was carried out as planned from the start, and my health or sickness did not alter a single plan. I knew I was going to have a sick army on my hands in the country pretty soon and I simply rushed matters to an issue as soon as possible. For myself, I was not seriously sick. It is true that I had the good so bad I had to wrap my feet up in a gunnery sack and could not get into a stirrup, and so I had to have built a platform from which to get on my horse. But I certainly had not expected to be subjected to personal criticism for this. It was a military uncertainty."

## ONE SOLDIER KILLS ANOTHER.

Tronble in the Military Camp at Greenville, S. C.

Greenville, S. C., Dec. 20.—Private Murgridge, Second West Virginia regiment, was shot and killed to-day by Private John Mattice of the Two Hundred and Third New York regiment, who also shot and wounded Private Hart of the Second West Virginia. Murgridge and Hart were at pistol practice in the woods near the regimental camp. Mattice, who was on guard duty, started to arrest the men, when it is claimed, Murgridge fired twice at him. Mattice returned the fire, the ball passing through Murgridge's body and striking Hart in the side. Hart denies that either he or Murgridge fired at the guard. General Kline has ordered Mattice to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial.